

The Court is only required to appoint counsel, such that the denial of counsel constitutes an abuse of discretion, where the case presents exceptional circumstances. *Ulmer*, 691 F.2d at 212. In evaluating whether a case involves “exceptional circumstances,” a court should consider the following factors: (1) the type and complexity of the case; (2) whether the plaintiff is capable of adequately presenting his case; (3) whether the plaintiff is in a position to investigate adequately the case; (4) whether the evidence will consist in large part of conflicting testimony

so as to require skill in the presentation of evidence and in cross examination; and (5) whether the appointment of counsel would be a service to the plaintiff and, perhaps, the court and defendant as well, by sharpening the issues in the case, shaping the examination of witnesses, and thus shortening the trial and assisting in a just determination. *Id.* at 213 (citations omitted).

The Court has reviewed Plaintiff's Complaint and finds that none of these factors cut in favor of finding that exceptional circumstances are present in this case that would require the appointment of counsel, and the Court declines to exercise its discretion and otherwise appoint counsel. Although Plaintiff lacks the financial resources to retain private counsel, Plaintiff's pleadings indicate that his case is not particularly complex, and he has the ability to articulate the basis of and present the facts pertinent to his claims. Accordingly, the Court will deny Plaintiff's request for counsel.

In accordance with the foregoing:

**IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that Plaintiff's Motion for Appointment of Counsel [# 5] is **DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**.

SIGNED this 6th day of August, 2019.



ELIZABETH S. ("BETSY") CHESTNEY  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE